

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 50.

BALTIMORE, MD. APRIL 9, 1839.

Vol. V.

✶ This publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER

and is published at the office, at the N. W. corner of
Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office, at two
DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, if paid within one
month from the time of subscribing, or \$3 if after that
time. All letters to be postpaid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1839.

QUANTITIES OF MANURE.

"A Subscriber and Young Farmer" has inquired of us what quantity of manure should be put on an acre of land in corn. To this inquiry we reply—

1st. If the manure be stable or barn-yard manure, in an undecomposed state, 20 double horse cart-loads, of 25 bushels capacity, will be ample to produce a good crop, if spread broadcast; that 10 such loads will be sufficient for a tolerable crop.

2d. That if he intends to manure in the hill half a shovel full to each will be sufficient, and as the ordinary long handle shovels of the stores hold half a gallon, this will give to an acre of corn planted 4 feet each way, about 85 gallons, or a little better than 3 1-7 loads of manure; but as it is impossible to dole out precise half shovelfuls, we should think five loads about the right quantity per acre.

3d. If ashes is the manure to be used, and it is intended to be applied broadcast 100 bushels to the acre is enough: if used on the hill ten bushels to the acre will be sufficient.

4th. If plaster and ashes are used on the hill, 1 bushel of the former and 5 of the latter will be sufficient. But whether the ground be manured with barn-yard or stable manure, decomposed or undecomposed, the crop of corn will be greatly improved by the use of a small portion of plaster and ashes on the hill just as the corn comes up; even a gill to each hill will make a difference of two or three barrels to the acre in good ground.

5. If barn-yard or stable manure be not attainable, a compost formed of marsh mud, road scrapings and lime will be found a good substitute.

6. For root culture, 20 double horse cart loads to the acre is about the proper medium quantity.

7. In conclusion, we would remark, that no matter how much manure our correspondent may apply, he may rest assured of this—that unless he

keeps down the weeds and grass, and has the ground frequently stirred and kept open for the action of the sun, air, dew and rain, he will make but an indifferent crop of corn. As vigilance is the price of liberty, so is cleanliness that of a good crop of corn.

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

What is the latest period at which the *Morus Multicaulis* can be planted? This question has come to us from so many sources that we must make one general answer do for all.

If the trees are kept in a good state of preservation they may in this latitude and south of us be safely planted as late as the 20th of May. We commenced planting last year on the 10th of May and finished on the 14th, and our trees were the best matured, with the exception of that of Messrs. Collins and Pettigrew, we have ever seen. We desired to get them in last year earlier, but was prevented by the long continued rains of April, and the early part of May, and would now advise every one who intends to plant to do so as early as they can, as a few weeks in the ripening of the wood is a very important consideration.

The editor of the *Cultivator* has mistaken us altogether if he supposes that because we have prescribed a means for burying the *Morus Multicaulis* that we consider it not a hardy tree. The custom of nurserymen and dealers have rendered it necessary to take up their trees for the convenience of selling, and as they necessarily pass into hundreds of hands who do not know how to preserve them, we felt it our duty to lay down a plan. We here advance the opinion, that, wherever they may have had 5 months of growing season, they are as hardy as the oak.

[For the Farmer & Gardener.]

Mr. Roberts:—I have read with interest two communications which have recently appeared in your columns on the subject of the value of Oyster Shell Lime as an improver of the soil, the one by a correspondent who subscribed himself "a subscriber" and the other in reply by Dr. James E. Muse, a gentleman no less distinguished by his agricultural knowledge than for his zeal in its behalf.

The latter was in response to your request to those who had used it to report the result of their experience, and as the subject was one of deep importance I was highly gratified to find so in-

telligent a gentleman as Dr. M. take it in hand. But I think that in gratifying his powers as a controversialist he omitted to practice that courtesy and candor for which he is usually distinguished, and deduced premises from the communication of your correspondent not to be found on its face; and as I am so old fashioned as to believe that it is not altogether fair to build up an argument upon fictitious premises or deductions not to be justified by the matter in hand, as an ardent friend of agriculture I would beg leave to suggest to the Doctor that the cause is not to be promoted by such means, however ably they may be wielded.

As an impartial umpire between your two correspondents then, permit me to point out a few of those instances in which I think he has unintentionally done injustice to himself and to your correspondent "a subscriber," and while I freely admit that I have no doubt from his statement of its highly beneficial effects as a manure on the lands of which he is proprietor, I am equally certain that, in his zeal for that species of manure, he has done your correspondent less than justice when he says he has given none of the conditions in which the experiment was made. Your correspondent expressly states in the communication, that the trial made in 1837, was on a clover ley ploughed in early in June, when it was in full blossom: that the lime used in 1834, was spread on a field, ploughed in the autumn of 1833, off of which on an average two tons of clover per acre was cut in the preceding June: that the trial of 1832, was made with compost, to the fertility of which, and not to the lime he ascribes the benefit. Here the Doctor will certainly perceive are some of the conditions in which the experiment was made, and I am certain that if the Doctor will exercise his accustomed powers of discrimination, he will perceive that the experiments were fairly made, and the results such as to convince any one who had not witnessed benefits elsewhere, that the efficacy of oyster shell lime was at least questionable. In this opinion I do not accord, but as a friend of fair discussion, advance the opinion, and in so doing would further be permitted to remark, that mere difference of opinion between farmers upon the efficacy or inefficacy of any particular kind of manure, should always be tolerated in most kind feelings, as the cause is the loser whenever unfriendly ebullitions are permitted to mar that harmony which should be the chief object with the brotherhood of agriculturists.

A FRIEND TO BOTH.

[For the Farmer Gardener.]

A LARGE DURHAM CALF.

ANNESLIE, March 29, 1839.

Dear Sir—The heifer Morrisania which I brought on with me last fall from New York, calved on the morning of the 19th inst. I saw the calf first about six hours after the birth, and

from its size was induced to weigh and measure it. The weight was 110 lbs. and measured 3 ft. from the forehead to rump, 2 ft. 9 in. girth, and stands 3 feet in height. It is a bull calf, milk white, except on tip of each ear, which is mottled or red; the sire of this calf is Harlem Comet (white) owned by Charles H. Hall, Esq.; and the dam Morrisania was bred by the same gentleman out of the imported cow Magnet, a noted milker, sent out to Mr. D. Wolf of Westchester, with thorough pedigree.

With respect,
I remain, sir,
Yours, &c. &c.
F. HARRISON.

EASTERN SHORE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

We publish with unmingled feelings of pleasure, the following notice and prospectus of the premiums to be awarded at the Eastern Shore Cattle Show and Fair, to be held in at Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October next. The premiums are liberal, and judiciously arranged, and we have no doubt that the exhibition will do infinite credit to the patriotic agriculturists of that peninsula, which we have always looked upon as intended by providence as the garden spot of Maryland. Before we conclude, we beg leave to congratulate the public spirited gentlemen who have been instrumental in getting it up, believing as we do that it will be eminently conducive in inspiring the tillers of the earth with that *esprit du corps*, the existence of which is so essential to an enlightened and enterprising prosecution of the pursuits of agriculture.

When will the farmers and planters of the Western shore follow the example here so laudably set them?

[From the Easton Gazette.]

Cattle Show.—We publish in another column, a scale of the premiums to be awarded to the successful competitors at the Cattle Show to be held in this place, in October next. They amount to four hundred and forty four dollars, being eighty four dollars more than those advertised last year.

The premiums offered for crops alone, it will be seen, amount to eighty dollars, and that for the best average acre of thirty contiguous acres of corn, viz: 'thirty dollars,' is we believe, the largest premium ever offered for a single article in this State.—Farmers of the neighboring counties are invited to come and contend for them, they may expect a 'fair field and no favor.'

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

For the Exhibition and Sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures; to be held at Easton, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October next; commencing at ten A. M. on each day.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, have Resolved,

that the said show and fair, be held at the place and times above mentioned; and that the following premiums be offered, and awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of them,—viz:

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, thorough bred,	\$10 00
For the best Stallion not thorough bred,	10 00
For the best brood mare, thorough bred,	10 00
For the best brood mare not thorough bred,	10 00
For the best colt,	8 00
For the best filley,	8 00
For the best saddle horse,	5 00
For the best harness horse,	5 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best jack, over 3 years old,	10 00
For the best mule over 3 years old,	8 00
For the best mule over 3 years old,	5 00

CATTLE.

For the best bull,	10 00
For the 2d best do,	5 00
For the best bull calf,	10 00
For the best milch cow,	10 00
For the 2d best do,	5 00
For the best heifer,	8 00
For the 2d best do,	5 00
For the best yoke of working oxen,	10 00
For the best beef,	8 00

A description of the mode of feeding is required.

SWINE.

For the best boar,	8 00
For the best boar pig,	5 00
For the best sow,	8 00
For the best sow pig,	5 00

SHEEP.

For the best ram,	6 00
2d best do,	4 00
For the best ewe,	5 00
2d best do,	3 00
For the best pair of wethers over 2 years old,	4 00
For the best do do under 2 years old,	4 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new and deserving the patronage of the Society,	10 00
For the 2d best do,	8 00
For the best plough,	5 00
For the best cultivator,	5 00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best sample of domestic sewing silk, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 00
For the best pair of knit silk stockings of domestic silk,	2 00
For the best sample of cocoons, not less than 5 lbs.	2 00
For the best piece of kersey, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of kersey, cotton warp, for laborers, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of flannel, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of cassinet, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of carpeting, not less than 20 yards,	5 00

For the best hearth rug,	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best counterpane,	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best piece of linen sheeting not less than 12 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of table linen not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of table cloth,	2 00
For the best piece of towelling, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best pair of knit woollen stockings,	1 00
For the best pair of knit cotton do	1 00
For the best pair of knit thread do	1 00
For the best pair of laborers shoes,	2 00

The stockings to be of a size for a man or a woman.

The dying of all domestic fabrics to be done at home; in awarding the premiums, regard will be had to the beauty of the colors, figures and texture, as well as to the durability of the articles.

For the handsomest specimen of fancy work, not subject to the above restrictions,

BUTTER.

For the best sample of fresh butter, not less than 5 lbs	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best sample of potted butter not less than 10 lbs. and not less than 3 months old,	4 00
For the 2d best sample, under the same restrictions,	3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving is desired.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the best sample of domestic wine,	2 00
For the best sample of home made cordial,	2 00
For the best sample of cider of the preceding year, the premium to be awarded to the maker,	2 00
For the best sample of cider vinegar, to the maker.	2 00

CROPS.

For the best crop of Irish Potatoes from one acre.	5 00
For the best crop of Turnips, of any variety, from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtzel, from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre,	5 00
For the 10 best contiguous acres of Wheat,	15 00
For the best acre of corn,	10 00
For the best average acre of thirty contiguous acres of corn,	30 00
For the greatest net profit, actually obtained from an acre in one year,	5 00

An average sample of each crop, must be offered for exhibition; and in no case will a premium be awarded, unless satisfactory evidence be produced to the Judges, that the ground has been accurately surveyed, the crop produced carefully measured, and the sample selected, in the presence of not less than two competent and disinterested witnesses.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing with two horses or mules,	5 00
For the best do with oxen,	5 00

To the successful ploughman in each case 2 00

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.

For the best foal by Tuscarora, dropped in 1839, 8 00

2d best do 4 00
For the best foal by cream coloured Bashaw dropped in 1839, 6 00
2d best do 4 00

No article will be entitled to a premium, unless the bona fide owner of the same, be a resident of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a subscriber to the show. The rules and regulations for the cattle show, will be published in due season.

S. HAMBLETON, Chairman.

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

March 30, 1839.

DISEASED PEAR AND PEACH TREES.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer.

Sir:—It is now about three years since my pear trees and apple trees began to decay in many of the limbs, which dried up and threatened the entire loss of different trees. I trimmed them as far up as I could reach. Having planted them myself, I could not attribute the decay to old age; besides, many people complained of the same thing. I concluded that the cause must have been in the atmosphere, and tried several experiments to counteract the evil, if possible. Last year one of the pear trees seemed to revive considerably. It appears that in France, they have adopted the method of rubbing the trunks and the end of the limbs of their fruit trees with oil, particularly when they are mossy or callous. I tried it therefore upon my largest pear tree, (5 feet 6 inches circumference,) after having carefully scraped off the outer bark, and cleaned the trunk at the branches that form a hollow, and which was full of earth and decayed matter. I poured on some (lard) oil and carefully rubbed the place with it; the tree revived considerable, and bore a few pears, which it had entirely ceased to do for two years back. The present spring will prove whether this success must be attributed to the experiment. Peach trees have likewise decayed lately in this county, and I have lost several very valuable ones within four years; it proceeds from a large white grub which attacks the roots, and kills the tree. At a friend's house, I happened to see a fine peach tree in a very flourishing condition—he told me, that one month before, the leaves were all yellow and that he had taken the earth from around the root, poured in the hole about one gallon of fish brine, and then threw back the earth in the hole. I returned home and did the same to my peach trees, and soon saw them resume a new vigor and healthy appearance in their foliage. Now, it remains for me to try and discover whether this effect is produced by the oily matter or the salt of the fish brine, and in order to ascertain it, I shall rub my trees this spring with fish oil, by means of a brush. If there is an oily principle in all vegetable substances, and that it constitutes one fourth of the weight of manure, and that state is so useful to the tender hairy roots of trees, why should it not be so in preventing the different effects of atmospheric influence when it is vitiated by unknown causes?

There is a wide difference between that exces-

sive credulity which believes every thing, and the propensity to entertain doubt upon every subject or deny every thing. Each of these dispositions may be of great injury to the progress of science. All that reason requires is, to ascertain the truth by repeated experiment guided by reason. I humbly hope, that others may try the above experiments, of which, I will give you the ultimate result this spring.

I am, sir, yours,

W. MENTELLE.

MORE ABOUT HOGS.

Any experiments which render the operations of the farmer more certain, or which shall give certain data whereby to calculate the profit or loss of any pursuit in agriculture, are of great value. One trouble in the business of the farm has been, the uncertainty with which the cost and the returns of investments in this occupation has too generally been attended, owing to the remissness of farmers in keeping proper accounts. The keeping of hogs, and the fattening of them, are subjects respecting which much has been said and much been written, but after all, the exact cost, or an exact account current, has but in a very few instances been fairly kept. Arthur Young, many years ago, published some experiments wherein the expenses were laid down, and the profits also minuted. Mr. Colman also published some experiments a few years ago, which we copied into the *Maine Farmer*. These were valuable. Until within a few years it has been generally believed that Indian corn was the only legitimate food for swine, and although they were fed with potatoes and the wash from the kitchen, yet Indian corn after all was the only sure substance wherewithal to produce pork.

Now we are willing to acknowledge the great excellence of this article in feeding and fattening hogs, and almost every other animal—man not excepted, but oftentimes the expense of it is so great as to render it very unprofitable as an article for swine diet.

The experiments and researches of Mr. Colman, if we mistake not, established it as a fact that it should not cost more than four shillings (67 cents) per bushel, in order to render it profitable for making pork when round hogs sold at 6½ cents per pound.

In situations where flour mills abound, the article called pollards, a portion of the ground wheat not fine enough to pack in barrels as flour, is oftentimes used as a food for fattening hogs. According to Young, a Mr. Jebb, a miller of Ireland instituted some experiments to ascertain its value for this purpose. According to him, a barrel which would weigh 84 lbs. paid in feeding and breeding hogs, 18½ cts. per bushel, weighing 21 lbs. by feeding it out to hogs.

Mr. A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y. who is doing great good in his experiments in breeding and improving swine, and who has produced some excellent animals by his judicious crosses, informs us that he kept his full grown swine last winter, in the best of order almost exclusively on raw potatoes, at a cost, including time of attention of only three cents per day per head; and he gives it as his opinion, that had he possessed an apparatus for steaming their food instead of giving it raw, he would have saved from 25 to 30 per cent on the above trifling cost. He also remarks, and

we think with great propriety—that if this can be done in New York, Maine, with the best soil and climate in the world for the production of potatoes, can do it with much more advantage. —*Maine Farmer*.

RAW AND COOKED FOOD FOR SWINE.

Mr. Editor:—Suppose I had six pigs or shoats to winter, all of the same breed, age and weight. Three of them I place in a dark, warm pen, and the other three in a similar one. I have one hundred bushels of potatoes to keep them on which I divide equally, and feed three with them raw and the other three with them boiled or steamed in such quantities that both parcels will be exhausted in one day, giving them all as much water as they will drink and no other food.—Which three of the pigs will be in the best flesh or condition when the potatoes are all consumed, those fed on raw or those fed on cooked potatoes?

It is known that cooked potatoes will digest easier and pass out of the system sooner than they will before they are cooked, therefore will not those fed on the raw potatoes do better, or lay on flesh, while the others are hungry?

I merely put this question for the consideration of your readers.

A man recently told me that he put a quantity of potatoes into his barn and let them freeze, and they have continued frozen, and he has put them into his boiler to cook in that state, and his swine never did better on potatoes that had not been frozen. It will probably be a convenience to those who have small cellars, to leave their potatoes up where they will freeze, but if they are suffered to thaw they will lose their value. This however, may be regulated by covering them in the barn floor until the weather gets pretty cold and then expose them for a night, and they can then be kept through the winter. If raw potatoes will keep store swine in better flesh than cooked ones, the same principle will apply to apples, pumpkins, squashes, and all kinds of roots.

ENQUIRER.

EXPERIMENT TO RAISE LAMBS TWICE A YEAR FROM THE SAME EWES.

Having heard that the pure bred Dorsetshire ewes would infallibly bring lambs twice in the same year, I purchased, for the purpose of making the experiment, seven ewes on the 2d of December, 1825. They were all in lamb, and by the 28th of that month had yeanned nine lambs. The first of these ewes lambed the second time on the 2d day of July, 1826, the remaining six by the 26th of that month; they brought seven lambs. By the 18th of March, 1827, five of these ewes had lambed the third time; the remaining two on the 29th day of April, and produced, at the third lambing twelve healthy lambs. Thus these seven ewes, in seventeen months from the time of their purchase, brought me 28 lambs, which were all reared in health, and were sold, the first lambs for a guinea and a half each, and the third were sold with the eyes as couples. Besides the 28 lambs, I had a fleece of wool from each of the ewes at midsummer.

Yours, respectfully,

J. P.

[Farmer's Cabinet.]

COCOONERIES IN GERMANTOWN.

The Silk business will be fairly commenced in this place, the approaching season. The Cocoonery now nearly completed by Mr. Physic, is an immense structure, beautifully located on a commanding site; and will feed, it is estimated, between three and four millions of worms. It is built on the most approved plan, embracing every convenience and advantage so necessary to the successful prosecution of the business. About one million of worms, we are informed, will be fed the ensuing season, under the superintendence of Mr. K. Spencer, a gentleman well qualified for the task, under whose control the most successful results may be anticipated. His attention to visitors to the building, and his kindness in explaining matters of inquiry connected with the business, have afforded much satisfaction.

Another Cocoonery, of quite extensive dimensions, is also in the course of erection, by Mr. Harmon Osler. It is also beautifully situated on elevated ground, within a short distance of the town, where the soil is eminently calculated for the growth of the tree for feeding. Mr. Osler contemplates feeding, the coming season, about one hundred thousand worms, and being among the earliest in the business, will doubtless from his experience, be fully successful.

There are several other persons who are making arrangements to feed considerable numbers of worms so that the yield of the raw material, may be estimated at something pretty handsome, and certainly very creditable to the enterprise of the village. It may be viewed as an auspicious beginning and indicative of what Germantown is destined to be five years hence. That she will become as celebrated for her silk, as she long has been for her "woollen productions," is as clear as the sun at noonday—and that will be glory enough for the remainder of the present half century.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

ROOT CULTURE.

Extract of a letter from South Cairo, to the Genesee Farmer:

"I attended the meeting of the State Agricultural Society and the State Convention, and while there found a growing interest in the cultivation of the beet, carrot and ruta bage, so valuable to farmers and farm stock, without which the cultivator will never thoroughly improve his farm lands, much less his farm stock. I have, although a novice in farming, taken some little pains and care in raising roots and feeding them to horses and cattle, and consider the carrot first, and the turnip second in feeding properties. From 800 to 1000 bushels of either kind may be produced from an acre, making them not only the best, but the cheapest feed for horses, cattle and all other farm stock.

"Permit me to say a few words in relation to the neat stock of Gen. WILLIAM SALISBURY of Leeds, Greene county, shown me by him while on a visit at his house a short time since. I was struck with the beauty and nobleness of his full-blooded short horned Durham bull—he is large, long and full blooded—is handsome in the head and horns, clean and short in the neck, deep and wide in the chest—body round and large; loin broad; short, small and straight legs; plump and

full in all points, and perfectly kind and gentle.—General Salisbury has some very fine blooded cows and several yearling bulls, some half and others full blooded, sired by his noted bull, and bearing every characteristic of the sire. The Durham cattle are remarkably easy feeders, producing great weight and fine beef at small expense. R. V. D."

LAKE COURT HOUSE, LA. Jan. 29, 1839.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer.

My Friend:—One of the good results of agricultural papers, and more particularly the result of publishing communications over our own proper names, will be found in the fact that it greatly extends our circle of agricultural correspondents and friends, and opens the pent up channels of free expression of opinion, experiments and facts, that would otherwise lie hid and useless, except to the single individual possessed of the knowledge.

The enclosed letter in an apt illustration. Here is a man writing to me in the full persuasion that I have "a happy faculty of communicating my idea," which he does not possess, when, in fact, he has the faculty of writing a most useful and interesting letter. How useful it would be, if every farmer would detail his experiments, and publish them. If you are as much interested in the enclosed as I have been you will insert it in the Farmer.

Accept my best respects,

SOLON ROBINSON.

AGAWAN, HAMPDEN Co., Mass. }
Dec. 24, 1833. }

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON:—Dear Sir.—I have been much gratified in reading your several communications for the Cultivator. I think I can say without flattery, that in my opinion, you have a happy faculty of communicating your useful ideas. I have followed Agricultural pursuits for about 20 years; during which time, I have made some experiments, with sometimes favorable results, at other times not so favorable; but not to my damage, as I farm upon a small scale, on a farm of about fifty acres. My experiments have been confined principally to the root culture. The idea was first suggested to my mind of writing you a few lines, by seeing in a back number of the Cultivator a recipe for making with despatch "an economical Pumpkin pie." As I have cultivated the Valparaiso pumpkin two or three years, the thought struck my mind I would send you a few seeds of that variety, which if thoroughly ripe surpasses for sweetness any thing of the kind, which I have been acquainted with. I enclose a few seeds from one of the weight of 42 pounds; perhaps you may have the kind, but if you have, a change of seed will not be amiss. On your rich soil they will doubtless double that weight. I plant them as early as the season will permit and not be injured by late frost. When two good sets appear on a branch of the vine as large as a pint bowl, I cut the vine off about a foot from the one outermost, and once a week cut off the runners which come out afterwards; by this means the strength of the vine is thrown into the fruit, which, if the season be good, will be ripe and large—doubtless you could instruct me in the

culture. When I want large pumpkins, I pursue the same method, and have a number of years with success. So much for the pumpkin. I will now say something about the potatoes.

The result of your experiments on the culture of the potatoe, published in the Dec. No. of the Cultivator, is now beside me while I write.—Fifteen years ago the farmers made use of from 18 to 20 bushels of potatoes to seed an acre. Now we use from 8 to 12 bushels and have a superior crop (usual crop from 250 to 400 bushels) as to produce and size. If we reduce our potatoe tops to 5 stalks in a hill by pulling out to that number, we are gainers by it—please try the experiment on a few hills. I agree with you from all my experience on small potatoes. My uniform answer, when asked, "will small potatoes do as well as large to plant?" is, that I had rather have two eyes from a large one, than the whole of a small one. Several years ago potatoes being scarce and dear, and not having enough to plant and eat, I bought 4 bush. English whites. From 2 bushels of the largest, I cut out the eyes, single, the size of a twenty cent piece, and half or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick in the middle, (reserving the potatoes for family use;) these I planted in drills, 6 inches apart, rows 3 feet distant. Side by side I planted the whole potatoes, same quantity and quality manure, (seed larger than an egg,) hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet distant, rows the same distance, (3 feet apart) as the eyes. The produce of the eyes on rows 16 rods long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels more than the whole potatoes, and of a more uniform size, to each 2 rows, or 3 pecks more to the row. The eyes planted nearly twice the number of rows. Since, I have done the same a number of times, and the result generally as good a yield, and always more sizeable tubers. For early potatoes I use the kidneys and Scotch greys. I cut about one third of the potatoe, the seed or eye end, and plant, using the other, the root end, for the pigs. If the seed end contains more than 6 or 7 eyes, I divide it in the centre and make 2 hills of it, planting the seed ends; the crop will be from 1 to 2 weeks earlier—past the centre of the tuber, the root end gives out shoots later and commonly make small tubers. I procured from Albany last spring 1 Rohan of which I made six hills, 2 sets on a piece in each: although nearly burnt up for two months by drought, I had $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, weight 34 lbs. (the tuber weighed 6 ozs.) July 3d, took 2 eyes from a Scotch grey, planted in a hill made similar as we make the Rohan hills—produce 1st. Oct. fifteen large tubers, two small ones, 17 in all—between three and four quarts by measure—suffered from drought, soil dry and sandy. While on the subject of the seed end of fruit, &c. last year I saw an account that the seed or outer end of the cucumber would be earlier and produce more than to plant the seeds contained in the whole. I accordingly have saved a few taken from about one third back from the seed or outer end—a few of which I enclose for you. I have not proved them myself, but shall the coming season, as also some from the centre of the cucumber—root end, third part, seeds excluded. In other words, I cut the cucumber into three equal parts crosswise, and took seed from two parts which I kept separate, taking none from the stem or root end. Dear sir, you will pardon this long and I fear uninteresting detail, but I consider agriculture as the

foundation on which our national prosperity rests. We cannot be too particular in detailing the results of our experience. I look upon the man who causes two potatoes, or two ears of corn to grow where but one grew before, to be a greater benefactor to mankind than he who conquers empires. I think we have cause to feel proud of the efforts which are now making by worthy men in the agricultural community to raise it to that standard its importance demands.

I should be happy to hold communication with you on any subject within the scope of my limited means of information or experience. My health is not very good at times, being of a slender constitution, I have therefore given up the management of the farm to my son, who lives with me. We have raised of roots the season past 200 bushels ruta бага, 100 bushels sugar beets and about 100 bushels potatoes. We think the beet preferable for milch cows to any other root. The labor is double that required to raise the ruta бага. The raising of mulberry trees is all the rage in these parts now, although we have not gone into it much, expect to do something at it the coming season if health permits.

Sir, yours with respect and esteem,

JONA. E. PERRE.

SOLON ROBINSON, Esq.

THE TOMATO.

A correspondent at Piqua, Ohio, wishes to know how to cultivate the tomato. There are few plants cultivated in the garden that are so little injured by worms or insects as the tomato, and none that bear transplanting better. It is very desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible. To have them early they should be planted in a hot-bed, three weeks before the weather would allow their growth in open air. Those who have not hot beds may sow the seed in a small box of earth, which may be kept in a warm situation until they have come up, after which they may be exposed to the light by placing them in windows, or they may be set out of the house in warm days, and brought in at night. By this method plants may be brought forward so as to produce fruit two weeks earlier than when seeds are sown in open ground. When transplanted, they should be set on borders, or near fences, preferring a southern aspect for those intended for the table first. They should have strong brush set near them, after the manner of bushing peas, as when supported in this way, the fruit is more exposed to the light, ripens sooner, and is of better flavor. Those who would have all the benefit of this fruit should cultivate large yellow, which is the earliest variety, the mammoth, or large red, and the small round red.—*Genesee Farmer.*

RUTA BAGA.

We invite particular attention to the communication of our friend A. J. Crisp, on the subject of Ruta Baga. Here is practical proof of what has been done in Indiana, under very disadvantageous circumstances; as we may all remember the past season as one of uncommon drought—very unfavorable for root crops—indeed the ruta бага crop was a general failure throughout the country. We may therefore look upon this as an uncommon yield for the season; and we doubt not, that with the knowledge he has now obtained

in a good season, our correspondent's crop will equal in amount those raised in any other section of the country.

We hope the readers of the Farmer will be encouraged by the success of our friend Crisp, and try for themselves.—*Indiana Farmer.*

MESSRS. OSBORN AND WILLET—

Dear Sirs:—Having a few spare moments and wishing not to be idle, I have concluded to give you some account of a small crop of the Ruta Baga which I raised the past year, believing that it may induce some of my brother farmers in Indiana to cultivate that most excellent root. There is no doubt but what the soil of this state in many parts is well adapted to the growth of the Ruta Baga, and it is believed that the most of our farming land, with proper culture, and a sufficient coating of long manure, will produce a profitable Ruta Baga crop. It is likely that you recollect my writing to you the last season for Ruta Baga seed, after many efforts to get seed, I at last succeeded in getting a few which I sowed upon eighty eight rods, that is eight rods over half an acre. Being scarce of seed I sowed too thin, for in many places the plants stood three or four feet apart in the rows, owing to the seed being sown too thin, and all not coming up. I sowed a part in drills on the 8th and 9th days of June, and kept a few seed which I sowed broad cast on the 20th of July. From the eighty-eight rods of ground, I harvested two hundred bushels of Ruta Baga, not a very large crop as you may see, but taking into consideration the dryness of the past season, it certainly should be a very satisfactory one. We kept six head of cattle four weeks upon the tops, which they eat very well, and improved in their milk, as our pastures were so burnt up with the drought. The tops very near paid for the cultivation and harvesting. I think in a favorable season the crop would be at least double, or in other words we could produce seven or eight hundred bushels to the acre. I will here ask the farmers of highly favored Indiana, what crop they can raise that will yield half the quantity per acre. In my opinion one acre cultivated in Ruta Baga, will be worth more to the farmer than five acres in corn, and the labor required for the Ruta Baga is very little more than for corn, acre for acre. I have seen and read a great deal concerning the Ruta Baga, and have some practical knowledge of it myself, and will therefore say for the advantage of those wishing to cultivate that root, that from the information that I have, I would say, sow your seed about the last of June, or first of July to insure a crop. I have read of many crops being lost by earlier sowing and also some by late: they may be raised either in drills or broad cast. The Ruta Baga is very fine for sheep, cattle, or hogs, and is said to be very good for horses; they are also very good for the table. We have made use of a great many in our family this season: have fed some to our sheep, cows, and fattened some hogs with them for an experiment, which was very much to our satisfaction. I have sold a quantity for table use and an account of which I have kept, which I will here give for the satisfaction of those who read the Farmer. The amount sold is thirty-three dollars and sixty-two and a half cents. Will not this do tolerably well for the produce of little over half an acre for

the past season, after making use of a great many at home? I am so well satisfied that I expect to cultivate three or four acres another year, and if the farmers of this county (Harrison) can get seed, numbers of them will cultivate the Ruta Baga the next season. From the applications already made to me for seed, I am induced to believe, if I had seed, I could sell fifty dollars worth. I will endeavor to supply as many as I can. I am truly glad to see so many of our farmers laying aside their old prejudices to what is called book farming, and adopting many new theories, which if persevered in will result in lasting benefit to our favored Indiana. Now sir, if you think the above will be any advantage to the reader of your paper it is at your disposal.

ANTHONY J. CRISP.

February 28th, 1839.

CULTURE OF SILK.

A LETTER OF REPLY TO A CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.

Louisville, (Ky.) Feb. 21, 1839.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your queries respecting the Silk Culture in the West, I can only say, that my time, my occupation, and necessary confinement at home, prevent my giving you the information desired in as satisfactory a manner as could be done by one more conversant with the subject. The facts, however, within my knowledge I cheerfully communicate.

Several persons in this place, and its vicinity, commenced the rearing of the silkworm last summer.

Many persons in the neighborhood are very anxious to engage in the culture of silk as soon as they can procure a supply of the *morua multicaulis*, of which there are very few in this section of country.

In the neighborhood of Brandenburg, Maysville, Frankfort, and at various other places in this State, and at many places in Indiana, the silk culture has been commenced. In these places a great number are preparing to cultivate the *morua multicaulis* (the variety of mulberry most highly esteemed) with the view to embark in the silk culture as soon as practicable after the maturity of their orchards.

At Pleasant Hill, the Shaker settlement on the Kentucky river, silk cravats; pocket handkerchiefs, ladies' dress silk, gentlemen's vesting, and a variety of other goods are manufactured, from silk of their own growing, and are of the finest texture, as lustrous and beautiful as any foreign manufacture I have seen. The most intelligent of the community state that the manufacture of silk is one of their most profitable employments.

During a visit to the village of Economy a few weeks since, I had an opportunity of seeing their silk factories, cocoeneries, &c. with which I was very much pleased.

This beautiful and flourishing village is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, and contains about 500 persons, who are all German or of German origin. The same community once resided on the Wabash, in Indiana, at a place called New Harmony. They all possess an equal right or share in the property at Economy, which consists of the village, with its many and large manufactories, and several thousand acres of fertile land, most of it under cultivation.

Here are ten acres of various kinds of the mulberry, planted as orchards. They have been but a short time, not more than two years I think, in the silk culture, and most of their trees are yet small.

They have two large cocooneries, each two stories high, and fitted up in the most complete manner, with shelves, frames, hurdles, &c. and furnished with baskets for transporting the leaves, machines for cutting them for feeding the worms, and all the necessary apparatus for such operations.

Each cocoonery has a fine cellar, flag pavement, and the sides lined with plank, for storing away the leaves, in order that they may be given to the worms while containing the proper degree of moisture.

Last summer they raised 1400 pounds of cocoons, and on the 18th of January ultimo, they had reeled 150 pounds of raw silk of the best quality.

At the time of my visit numerous applications were daily being made to them, and great prices offered for their trees, which of course were refused, as they had not near as many as they wanted themselves.

In their silk factory they have looms, reels, and all the fixtures for the silk manufacture, which were made in London, of the most approved forms.

Their manufactured articles, such as handkerchiefs, vestings, &c. samples of which I have, have been, to my knowledge, pronounced by many judges of such articles in Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be equal in every respect to any imported from Europe.

Several members of this community informed me that the manufacture of silk was one of the most lucrative branches of their business.

In relation to the silk culture "in the Western States," I can give you the general opinion, in giving you my own. I think it must succeed. Inquiry is awakened on the subject to an extent that is now irrepressible. I speak from what I have heard, more than from what I have seen. The great anxiety expressed to obtain the mulberry from the Atlantic States (there being no adequate supply here) is partly owing to the profits expected to be realized from cultivating the tree for sale. But, independent of that, the great number who are desirous of going into the silk business as soon as they can obtain food for silkworms, warrants the belief that, in a year or two from this time, several of the Western States will be as far advanced as any of the Eastern States now are. All they want is a supply of the most approved mulberry, and this it is entirely probable they will be able to procure in two or three years. The high prices obtained for the *morus multicaulis* do not appear, as far as I have heard, to be made an objection. The truth is, in comparison to the value of the silk culture to the Western States, the price of the mulberry is but as dust in the balance. And to the United States, as a nation, the silk culture certainly offers one of the fairest prospects for an increase of its wealth, independence, and the comfort of thousands of its citizens, that has ever been presented to view.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. J. B.

[From the Yankee Farmer.]
SMUT IN WHEAT.

MR. S. W. COLE—Sir: Your esteemed favor was duly received, advising your intention to republish an article that appeared in the Maine Farmer in March, 1829, on the Smut in Wheat, and requesting me to forward some additional remarks to insert with it. The time is short, but I now forward what I have been able to prepare.

I shall not touch on the cause of the smut in wheat, as I do not find a satisfactory one assigned in the authors I have consulted. On the contrary, "L'Abbe Tepeir, D. M. P. of the Academy of Sciences, &c. and for eight years on the Royal Farm at Rambouillet, making his experiments under the King's eye," expressly assures the public, "that as yet no cause has been assigned for it worthy of notice." He admits a first cause, but that it is now "propagated by contagion," and in his experiments he has successfully used inoculation. It is well to quote his own words: "We can communicate, at will, the contagious principle to the corn (that is wheat) we sow. It is sufficient to touch it with the point of a pin, impregnated with the smutty powder, in order to its producing corrupt ears; the more we touch towards the germ, the more will its produce be of that sort." Again, "Wheat blackened by the smut, passed a great many times through a wire sieve, produces fewer corrupt ears than if sown without that operation; but it will produce them, because all the contagious powders is not beat off; that which is in the groove remains, and attacks the grain." Another experiment he mentions, where "fire does not entirely destroy its activity, since the oil and the extract I have obtained by distillation communicates the distemper, though less thoroughly than the powder."

There are "causes which tend to increase the evil," and which the Abbe calls *accessory*, and thus describes:—1. "When seed time is neither preceded, accompanied, or followed by rain, the wheat, all things equal, are the more infested with smut." 2. "If the seed is excessively dry, the crop, other things equal, will be more smutty." 3. "Fresh tillage is more subject to it than old ploughing." 4. "The more deeply the seed is buried, the more susceptible of smut, inasmuch, that in countries where they sow under furrow, they are, other things equal, more subject to it than when they sow superficially under the harrow."

I have thus far given evidence, from a very respectable source, in favor of preparing seed wheat before it is sowed, and the recipe to prepare it is contained in the article republished from the Maine Farmer; but it may be well to confirm what is taken from L'Abbe Trapiet, by inserting some extracts from the Annals of Arthur Young.

The following is from a communication from William Macao, vol. 6, p. 245: "I have a neighbor in an adjoining parish, that ploughed up an old border in a large inclosure, a year or two since, and planted it with wheat, with the rest of the field. The crop was ten times more smutty on that part than on any other part of the field, the seed the same, and sown at the same time, though I believe from an unsound stock."

A note of Arthur Young on this article is as follows: "I have often bought seed wheat that I could neither see nor smell the smut in it at

the time of buying, yet I have found a few kernels in what was skimmed off after swiming it. I am, therefore, a great advocate for dressing with lie and salt, and liming well. Some farmers say that the lime is of no other use than drying the grain, that it may part the better for sowing; but for my own part I think it of great importance, and for this reason: about two or three years back, when we had a general smut in the parish and neighborhood, I noticed a few acres that I had sown when I was out of lime, (but used wood ashes as a substitute,) was a great deal worse than any of that that was limed. The fresher the lime is from the kiln the better; it is also as with salt, &c. as manure for the grain; for I observed this year, that what little I sowed dry, did not come up with so bold a blade as that which was dressed, nor did it vegetate so soon."

It is proper to state here, that Arthur Young, in another place, speaks discouragingly of the use of lime and liming, and as the result of some experiments tried by himself.

I shall close with one more extract, from vol. 5, p. 182. The extract is abridged, but the substance is retained. Sea water is used when it is convenient, otherwise brine. "Let the wheat be stirred about, to enable the dross and light corn to swim at the top; skim it, let it remain in soak twelve hours, then drain it, and slake as much lime, fresh from the kiln, in quantity sufficient to tincture EVERY grain that is prepared, then mix it well with a shovel, keep it three days before sowing—it has been kept a month without injury. I have made and been witness to fifty trials of this kind, and never saw it fail in the smallest instance. I have sometimes sowed a head land with corn as it came from the flail, and always found it more or less affected with smut."

My object in this communication is to show, from facts, whatever the reason may be on the subject, that the preparation of wheat, in the manner recommended, and as directed to be used in the extract furnished, has succeeded in England, and similar preparations have succeeded with me.

It was my intention to have given some of the experiments made, but in the results there was so great difference, that it could not serve the public so well as facts, in a course of husbandry made on a large scale.

I hope what I now send you will answer your purpose.

I remain your obedient servant,

CHS. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, March 2, 1839.

N. B.—In one instance, a neighbor of mine purchased with me a lot of wheat to sow, known to be smutty. I prepared mine, and he sowed his without—my crop was free from smut, his was not.

C. V.

PREVENTION OF SMUT IN WHEAT.—A kind Providence has made ample provision for the cure of diseases in man and beast; and the *Materia Medica* furnishes a description of what is to be used in the various diseases that afflict the human race. Man can describe his own symptoms when he is diseased; and the experienced physician, from the symptoms described and noticed by himself, can apply the proper remedy; but his success must depend on a right decision of the cause of the disease he intends to remove.

In the vegetable world the case is different, and the cause of existing evils in our grain crops is more difficult to ascertain. Still, we admit, when the cause is known, it will aid in pointing out a cure for these evils, whether from disease or insect. But to the farmers in general, whose crops are injured by smut, rust, or the insect, the cause is not of so much importance to them, as a successful means of removing the evil; and if any have discovered a remedy, which they can apply, the end to them is answered.

As the time is near for the sowing of wheat, it is proposed to give a few of the successful means used in England and France for the prevention of smut in wheat. The means used in this country have been given to the public.

The surest means used, and on which the most eminent writers on agriculture agree, are salt and lime. The usual mode is to soak the seed in brine, skim off the floating kernels, and after the seed is removed from the brine to drain, to sift *fresh quicklime of a pure quality* on the seed, as soon as it is sufficiently drained.

The authorities from which extracts are made, and the mode used to prepare the wheat, are now offered.

At Rambouillet, the Royal Farm in France, M. L'Abbe Tepier used lime alone, and the success is thus described by him:

"Of all the processes I have tried, I shall report only the most simple, and that which appears to me to have had constantly the greatest success.

"For ten bushels of wheat, take 4 quarts of *fresh quicklime of good quality* and 62 quarts of water; boil a part of this water, and when it is boiling strew it on the lime—a little cold water will stop the effervescence—stir it up with a stick till the lime is dissolved; turn it into a vessel that will also contain the wheat that is prepared, and let it remain long enough to impregnate the seed sufficiently." This is done in different ways, but he recommends the following: "Throw the seed into those vessels that contain the lime water, and leave it there 24 hours, stirring it a little, and taking off with a skimmer the smutty and bad grains which swim. After that it is taken out to dry."

From the "Bath Papers," a valuable agricultural work, the following extracts are made:

"Sound seeds were taken from a smutty ear of wheat, and a part were rinsed and soaked in simple water; and other seeds of the same sample soaked in a strong solution of salt and water. No difference appeared from the first coming up to the maturity, except in the titting or the putting out of many more stalks, and in this, and in the fulness of the kernel, and the seeds that were brined were more productive."

Another extract from the same work: "The wheat is to be wetted with *old urine*, three quarts to one bushel, turned about with a shovel till the urine is imbibed; then sift plenty of *quicklime* over it, and turned well over with a shovel, and left in a heap until next morning."

From a work entitled, "The Complete System of Modern Husbandry, by R.W. Dickerson, M.D."

In this work M. L'Abbe Tepier's use of lime is much approved. It is also stated that the use of brine, stirring the seed wheat into it, and skimming off those that swim, is a sure preventive.

For more than thirty years the writer of this article has prepared his seed wheat with brine and lime, and has never had smutty wheat on his farm. There is a little variation in the use of them. The course pursued was to prepare a *strong brine*—pour in the wheat slow, and skim off the kernels that swim, and stir the wheat until the kernels cease to rise; then weaken the brine, putting one or even two parts of water to one of brine, and let the seed remain for twelve to fifteen hours. The seed was then taken from the brine, put in a heap on the barn floor, and good quicklime, slaked for the purpose, was thrown on the heap, and turned with a shovel until every grain was white with lime.

Various attempts have been made to show the cause of smut; but the difference of opinion is so great, and even contradictory, that the question is unsettled. A further communication may be made on this subject, assigning many of the causes for the smut, and may prove useful here, if it induces some of our farmers to pursue the experiment.

C. V.

March 28, 1839.

FEEDING OF COWS.

Respected Sir—Herewith I forward you, by my friend J. W. a long communication on Feeding Cows, which, should it be too long to publish entire, you may (nach deinem Gutachten) according to your judgment abridge.

In my opinion there is one important part which is almost universally kept out of sight in feeding cows—the health of the organ which has to digest and convert the food into such a state as to give healthful nourishment to the system or body. If the same attention were paid to this point as there is to the quality of food, the Cow, the poor and the rich man's friend, would always be healthy, and yield liberally to supply our wants. Many forget to pay attention to this point, and direct their efforts to increase the lactiferous (milk giving) powers of this animal. This is a gross mistake.

Not that I believe we should pay no attention. If these two are attended to, the feeding of milch cows, and neat cattle in general, is plain and simple. With judicious management in feeding the mangel wurtzel, ruta бага, &c. in winter or summer, we may greatly improve the lactiferous powers of the cow, if we do not lose sight of the well established truth, that both the stomach and udders are limited in power, and that great care must be taken not to overload the stomach with too much food, nor the udder with too great a quantity of blood.

It is well observed by a certain writer, that there exists an intimate connection between the fourth stomach and the udder of the cow; and if the former is too much oppressed with food, it becomes inflamed or disordered, and the latter, namely, the udder, sympathizes with it, and consequently becomes greatly injured. The time when we are most in danger of thus over-feeding the cow, is when taken from the summer pasture. Great care should be taken at this time.

The best directions I know how to give, in order to prevent the bad effects spoken of, is to feed the cows liberally—that is, give them food often, but in small quantities, especially such as have been lately taken into the dairy—but this must

never be lost sight of—the food should be of the best quality. In eating only a small quantity at one time, the cow ruminates better, and the food is more readily digested and assimilated, or prepared for nourishment; the consequence is, the cow will be in good health, and give much and rich milk.

Roots, especially mangel wurtzel, ruta бага, sugar beet, and potatoes, if properly mixed up with hay, are an excellent food for milch cows; and I believe to steam or cook the roots is a great advantage. But should you not steam the roots, care must be taken to cut them into small slices, and some bran with a little salt added; cut straw and chaff may now and then be added.

Lest you might, on the other hand, stint your cow or cattle, let me tell you that nothing is gained by stinting any kind of cattle, much less a milch cow; for one that is well fed will keep her flesh, and yield twice as much milk as one that is kept indifferently.

A certain English writer on this subject, has said much in these words:

"Come, kind man, give the Cow her food,
By little, and often—but let it be good."

If this rule be properly attended to, and the cow kept perfectly clean, the result will be, your cow will give much and good milk, and breed fine calves. Be sure to give your cow good pure water. Filthy or impure water should by all means be avoided. Perhaps nothing has injured good cows more than impure water; it is one of the most certain causes of abortion, or slipping of the calf. In short it does frequently engender bad udders, scouring, &c.—*Practical Farmer*.

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CORN, yellow	bushel	88	90
White,	"	85	88
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	14	15 1/4
North Carolina,	"	13 1/4	15
Upland,	"	14 1/2	15
Louisiana—Alabama	"	15	16 1/4
FEATHERS,	pound.	53	
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 56	1 62
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	7 12	—
" wagon price,	"	7 00	—
City Mills, super.	"	7 00	7 12
" extra	"	—	—
Susquehanna,	"	7 00	7 12
Rye,	"	5 50	5 62
Kilo-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.	18 50	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	—
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover,	bushel.	13 00	14 00
Kentucky blue	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 00
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	9 25	9 50
Slaughtered,	"	9 00	9 50
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	20	—
second,	"	18	—
refuse,	"	—	—
LINE,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	43	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	2 50
Black eye,	"	—	2 50
Lady,	"	—	2 50
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	4 37	4 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	1 50
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	95	1 00
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red,	"	9 00	12 00
" wrapery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow,	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	6 00	10 00
" ground leaf,	"	7 00	13 00
Virginia,	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland	"	—	—
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	—	39 1/4
" in hhd.	"	—	38 1/4
" wagon price,	"	—	41
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs	2 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	3 09	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino,	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	—
One half do.	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	—
Pulled,	"	30 33	—
POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.			

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	13	15
BACON, ham, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	11 1/4	12
Sn. ulders,	"	12 1/4	—
Middlings,	"	10 1/4	11
Assorted, country,	"	31	50
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31 1/4
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	—	—
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 12
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 60
EGGS,	dozen.	25	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	6 00	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2	"	7 62	12 00
No. 3,	"	—	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37 1/2
LARD,	pound.	12	13 1/4

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	PER	FROM	TO
U. S. Bank,	par	—	—
Branch at Baltimore,	do	—	—
Other Branches,	do	—	—
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,	par	—	—
Hagerstown,	do	—	—
Frederick,	do	—	—
Westminster,	do	—	—
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	—	—
Do. payable at Easton,	do	—	—
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	—	—
Cumberland,	par	—	—
Millington,	do	—	—
DISTRICT.			
Washington,	do	—	—
Georgetown,	do	—	—
Alexandria,	do	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,	par	—	—
Chambersburg,	do	—	—
Gettysburg,	do	—	—
Pittsburg,	do	—	—
York,	do	—	—
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	do	—	—
Delaware (under \$5),	do	—	—
Do. [over \$5],	do	—	—
Michigan Banks,	do	—	—
Canadian do.	do	—	—
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1	—	—
Bank of Virginia,	do	—	—
Branch at Fredericksburg,	do	—	—
Petersburg,	do	—	—
Norfolk,	do	—	—
Winchester,	do	—	—
Lynchburg,	do	—	—
Danville,	do	—	—
Bank of Valley, Winch.	1-2	—	—
Branch at Romney,	1-2	—	—
Do. Charlestown,	1-2	—	—
Do. Leesburg,	1-2	—	—
Wheeling Banks,	2	—	—
Ohio Banks, generally	5	—	—
New Jersey Banks gen.	3	—	—
New York City,	par	—	—
New York State,	3/4	—	—
Massachusetts,	2 1/2	—	—
Connecticut,	do	—	—
New Hampshire,	do	—	—
Maine,	do	—	—
Rhode Island,	do	—	—
North Carolina,	2 1/2	—	—
South Carolina,	4 1/2	—	—
Georgia,	5 1/2	—	—
New Orleans,	7 1/2	—	—

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia
 The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: Morus Multicaulis Alpinese, Brussa Multicaulis Seedlings, Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedlings, and Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPE VINES. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Brussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals devoted to that subject.

no 20

J. F. CALLAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durning & Co. encouraged by the favor shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders.

J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the labor on at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at \$3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and dispatch.—any new machine coming into market may be obtained to order.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kind and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dime & Kyle.

MOLAND'S IMPROVED SILK SPINNER.

The attention of Silk Manufacturers is invited to the recent invention of an improved Silk Spinner, by Mr. Harrison Holland of this town, for which he has obtained letters patent. It is thought to possess many advantages over any machine now in use for the same purpose. By its peculiar construction, it can be moved by hand, steam or water power, and doubles, twists and spins the silk at one operation. For family use, or persons wishing to manufacture silk in a small way, it is undoubtedly the best invention in use, while it is equally well adapted for factories on the most extensive scale.

A machine in full operation may be seen, or for a more particular description of it, reference may be had to a Circular published by the subscribers, which can be obtained by any one upon application either to

HARRISON HOLLAND, or
 STODDARD & LATHROP
 Northampton, Mass. Feb. 27.

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,
 on the premises, or to
 WILLIAM J. WARD,

Printing, executed at the Farmer & Gardener office, at short notice.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.
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